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Socio-Philosophical Analysis of the Concept of "Spiritual Collaboration"

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ANNOTATION

this article describes one of the forms of collaboration, which has just begun to attract the attention of the scientific community, is spiritual collaboration.

KEYWORDS: collaboration, society, social relations, spiritual collaboration, subject.

Of particular importance in society at all times was the relations between people, groups, classes, classes. The development of society, the satisfaction of the needs and interests of its members, the creation of material and spiritual blessings, and even the formation of a person as a person – all this is traced to the character of relations in the middle of various social entities. However, in most cases, in this category of relations, the priority was given to competing with others, striving to achieve a more dominant position and to hold their own judgment, and in some cases to exploit others. It is also well known to us that in some moment such relations are manifested in the form of violence, aggression. Some experts who have analyzed this aspect of social relations note that the desire to compete, to prove its advantage over others, is associated with the ontological characteristics of a person [1]. However, in order to solve important socially significant issues, members of society, groups, classes should not only compete with each other, but also cooperate with each other. As long as there is no such cooperation, social cohesion cannot be ensured. In turn, it is very difficult to achieve some significant goals without ensuring social cohesion.

Collaboration refers primarily to a partner between different subjects. However, any cooperation between two and more subjects will not be collaboration. A random partnership, which went steeply, did not imply a single goal, is not a collaboration, of course. Collaboration requires the existence of common goals, similar manfas. Only such a common goal and manfas motivate the subjects to effective cooperation, to mutually coordinated efforts. Consequently, collaboration is a collaborative activity of two or more subjects, subordinated to a specific goal and based on the harmony of interests. The concept of "collaboration" should be distinguished from the concept of "collaborationism". Although these two concepts are subordinate words, they differ sharply from each other in content. This is also recognized in a number of scientific works. For example, the historian scientist M.I.Semiryaga emphasizes the need to be able to distinguish these concepts from each other. "Collaboracionism," - he writes, - "is the assistance of citizens of a oppressed state during the war to the aggressor in the interests of their homeland and people. In the conditions of occupation, the activities of collaborationists are a trick on the motherland; according to the norms of international law, they apply to a

military crime" [2]. Collaboracionism existed in all times, but the concept that represents it came into existence only at the beginning of the 19th century. During this period, it was used to represent the cooperation of some French citizens with the German government during the occupation. The term was later also used to refer to the assistance provided by citizens of countries destroyed by Germany and Japan to the invaders [3].

The content of the concept of "collaboration" is revealed in a number of scientific works. It is noteworthy that in these scientific works, collaboration is interpreted from different poses. In particular, supporters of a monophonic approach study collaboration as a phenomenon characteristic of a particular social sphere. In their opinion, collaboration is a bright manifestation, for example, in the labor market, in civil society, in the field of social protection. In these areas, it makes it possible to solve a number of issues of practical importance. In particular, one of the researchers who studied such an approach in detail on the issues of collaboration was can be seen in the V.A. Mixeev monograph. In it, the author describes collaboration as a civilizational form of relations in the creative sphere of labor and emphasizes that with its help it is possible to achieve a partner between various labor entities [4].

Proponents of the cross-industry approach, on the other hand, describe collaboration as a form of cooperation between subjects belonging to different areas, and not entities operating in one area of social life. For Example, V.N. Yakimes collaboration refers to the cooperation between the state, business community and civil society. Collaboration, in his opinion, is an inter-sectoral constructive cooperation of two or three subjects of the sphere on the way to overcoming social problems [5].

Proponents of the universal approach, on the other hand, insist on the need to study it as one of the most important manifestations of social relations in order to reveal the true nature of collaboration. Collaboration is one of the characteristic manifestations of social relations, such as communication, competition, discord. Collaboration, which represents the entire spectrum of interactions between social entities, is carried out in order to prevent existing conflicts and conflict-Tsia and finds suicide by general consensus [6]. The author also believes that it is necessary to rely on this approach to the study of the essence of collaboration. Because it is this approach that makes it possible to more clearly reveal the goals and objectives, subjects and methods, directions and means of collaboration.

In the following years, active research on the issues of collaboration began in Uzbekistan. Above all, the methodological pose of the head of State gave motive: "Today," he noted, " life itself clearly confirms that old - fashioned side-shots are ineffective. The main attention should be paid to constructive practical cooperation" [7]. Relying on this methodological pose, Uzbek scientists have presented a number of notable scientific works devoted to the content and goals of collaboration [8]. However, nevertheless, we believe that the social essence and significance of collaboration, especially its social consolidation potential, has not been fully revealed.

We mentioned that collaboration is a joint activity of two or more subjects based on a specific goal and a combination of interests. At the moment, it should not be overlooked either that this activity is carried out in different areas. According to the field of activity, it is possible to classify the economic, political, social and spiritual forms of collaboration. Economic collaboration refers to a specific form of cooperation in the course of activities carried out with the intention of achieving economic goals. As the economic sphere of society becomes more complex, economic collapse is also enriched in content and form. Today's economic collapse is characterized by its sermazmun composition. Experts note that modern economic collaboration is manifested in different manifestations. For Example, N.V. Vasilenko they include the following in their category:

- a new form of cooperation in the economy of global knowledge;
- joint work of physical and organizational economic entities with common interests and striving for a single goal;
- a decentralized model of business organization is the model innovation that provides the opportunity to correctly distribute competencies and resources in an economy, reduce production and transactional costs;
- the possibility of implementing collaborative projects based on mutual trust;
- a form of community that allows the concentration of intellectual labor and other resources of the participants [9].

Political collaboration "is a type of activity of subjects of politics aimed at a specific goal" [10]. Of course, such collaboration is also carried out, relying on the common interests of the parties. Such interests may be associated with the protection of the norms and principles of democracy in society, the solution of problems associated with the reform of society, the formation of a national idea, etc. But regardless of the common interests, political collaboration can only be effective if it relies on certain principles. Professor V.V. Ogneva introduces the following into these principles: a) equality of the parties; b) responsibility of partners for their obligations; C) mutual assistance; g) peaceful resolution of disagreements; D) non-interference of the parties in each other's affairs, etc. [11]

In modern society, the importance of political collaboration has increased exponentially. Because by the beginning of the new century, political interests in society became colorful. These interests are characterized by their diversity, absolute contradiction with each other in some spheres. Such conflicts are aggravating the political struggle between political groups and parties, which is an expression of these interests, increasing the risk of discord between them. And the only way to ensure political stability in the situation that has arisen remains associated with political collapse.

One form of collaboration is social collaboration. Social collaboration is a form of cooperation carried out by two or more subjects in order to solve certain social problems. Its mechanism is especially vividly revealed in the tutorial "sociology" prepared by Belarusian scientists. According to the authors, there are four main signs of social collaboration:

- a) the presence of a goal that necessitates the unification of power and im-coniates;
- b) the situation necessitating mutual cooperation, the presence of a problem;
- c) the presence of external criteria indicating the effectiveness of interaction;
- d) the presence of opportunities for the realization of subjective aspirations [12]. Social collaboration can be manifested as interpersonal cooperation, cooperation between members of a group, intergroup cooperation, mass cooperation.

Social collaboration has some significance. The fact is that almost all the needs of a human child are satisfied through mutual assistance and cooperation, the achievement of one significant goal entails mutual cooperation, collaboration. In addition, the stability and well-being of society, the solidarity between its members is also a product of social collaboration. As such, the extent to which social collaboration has been valued in ancient societies is also so high-value in modern society.

Of course, it is possible to analyze a lot and a lot of issues related to economic, political and social cooperation, to interpret its various aspects, to mention different points of view. However, since the content and forms of spiritual collaboration are at the center of our scientific reflections, we did not dwell on their nuances in detail.

One of the forms of kolla-boras, which has just begun to attract the attention of the scientific community, is spiritual kollaborasia. Due to the fact that this issue has become the focus of attention of the scientific community only in subsequent years, there is no generally accepted definition of it in science. Therefore, in this place we propose the following definition: spiritual collaboration is a collaborative activity of two or more subjects, oriented towards spiritual goals of class, class or general social significance, carried out in various directions in continuous and continuous, formal and informal manner in various communicative schemes and styles.

There are certain spiritual goals in society at all times. These goals come from the spiritual need of members of society at a certain period. Spiritual needs, deeply understood by people, groups, classes, ultimately become the spiritual goal that gives orientation to the activities of these subjects. When thinking from this point of view, society is dominated by several spiritual goals at once – the spiritual goals of the social group, the spiritual goals of the class, the spiritual goals of the class, etc. At the moment, at each stage of social development in any society there will also be general – social spiritual goals for representatives of this group, class, class. Social entities also cooperate in its path, not limiting themselves to independently striving for this goal. It is this cooperation that constitutes the essence of spiritual collaboration.

Depending on what purpose the spiritual collaboration is subordinated to, it can be classified into the following types:

- a) spiritual collaboration between representatives of a certain group; since each group, as we have noted, has its own spiritual goals, its representatives cooperate in the chapter on achieving these goals;
- b) intergroup spiritual collaboration; the spiritual goals of different groups, classes, classes are fundamentally different from each other. However similar aspects of the objective of the two groups are also their adjacent points. This commonality encourages representatives of the two groups to cooperate spiritually;
- c) universal spiritual collaboration; this type of spiritual cooperation is carried out with the intention of achieving universal spiritual goals – common to all members, groups, classes, classes of society. Universal spiritual collaboration is considered the most content-rich, content-complex, scale-wide, relatively large type of social consolidation potential of spiritual collaboration. Taking these aspects into account, we have focused in our research on general social spiritual collaboration.

Apparently, the provision of spiritual collaboration is one of the important social tasks of strategic importance. For the implementation of this task, it will be necessary to deeply master the above theoretical conclusions regarding the content and mechanism of spiritual collaboration, to establish practical efforts on the basis of these conclusions.

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